TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, May 1, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

OUR COUNTRY.

BY J. L. A.

Where is now our heaven-born nation,
Which we boasted years ago?
All is marked with desolation,—
Friends have turned to deadly foe.

See our lovely country bleeding!
See, her bosom streams with blood!
God of battles, interceding—
Stay thine hand this mighty flood.

Nursing lap for foreign nations,—
Home for all the world beside;
Nature, art, in combination,
Extolled for commerce far and wide.

Must she fall? Oh! Heaven forbid it!
Must her beauty be defaced
By the traitors' hand who bid it,
Blinded self-destroying race?

Happy Union, must she sever,
Thus to end this wicked war?
Freeman, say: No! Let them never
From our banner take a star.

Glorious banner! star bespangled!
Let it wave o'er land and sea,—
Nor by traitors be entangled.
God protect our unity.

Lines on the Death of E. C. Dunmire, Esq., of Co. C, 125th P. V.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

His gentle voice we'll never hear
In these old woods, as once we did;
Nor will he chase the hours away
In nature's sweet seclusion hid.

Those deep old valleys ne'er will tread,
With their inspiring rocks and shades,
Where sunbeams die upon the trees,
And noonday into twilight fades.

No more his ears shall welcome back
The early robin's spring-tide song;
No more the blue-bird's twitter hear
Through all the sultry summer long.

Soon will the meadows bloom again,
And the bare hills with corn be green;
The oak-leaf bursting from its bud,
The chestnut-blossom soft and sheen—

But he will never go abroad
The meadow's path again to tread;
Around his grave the thyme will scent
The dew damp pillow of the dead.

The yellow lark again will rise,
And greet the early light of morn,
But he will never hear its song
Whose locks the hand of death hath shorn.

Those lips that breathed the hopeful word
When sorrow bent my aching head,
Have ceased their whispers and have gone
To kiss the ashes of the dead.

And as I in the stilly night,
Gaze sadly on the half-veiled moon,
I wish that th' silentless hand had not
Me of my friend bereft so soon.

I lay my face upon his grave,
And clasp the earth that hides his breast,
And wish that mine own spirit might
Go from the toils of earth to rest.

J. H. K.

Words of Washington.

Listen to what Washington said; the words are prophetic; they come up from the quiet tomb at Mount Vernon, to check traitors in their mad career:

WORDS OF WASHINGTON.

The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.—They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

How prophetic are these words of our immortal Washington! "Cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men" are now endeavoring to subvert the power of the people; they are striving to introduce civil war in the North by resisting the Government in its attempts to put down a rebellion which the sages of our Revolution overshadowed in their prophetic fears for the perpetuity of the Union.

The ripest fruit falls first.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863. NO. 47.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Income Tax Regulations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued the following regulations for the assessment of the income tax:

The assessor and assistant assessors of each collection district will assess the income tax on the first day of May upon every person residing within the district, liable thereto. Each person will be required to return his total income, so far as specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the assistant assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.—Persons whose incomes do not exceed the sum of $10,000 and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent. on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation: Provided, however, That upon an income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1½ per cent. will be levied. Persons whose incomes exceed $10,000 will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. on the portion thereof subject to taxation: Provided, however, That upon an income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied. Citizens of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the Government of the United States, will be subject to a duty of five per cent. on the income of any property, securities or stocks owned in the United States and not exempted from the income tax: Provided, however, That upon the income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States a duty of one and a half per ct. will be levied.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make a return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or service of himself or his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself or his family.

The following deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz: The State and local taxes assessed in the calendar year preceding this assessment, to wit:—from January 1, 1861, to December 31, 1862, inclusive. The salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the service or employment of the United States from which a deduction of three per cent. has been made by the disbursing officer of the Government. The interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, savings institutions, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferry-boat, railroad company, or corporation, from which interest or dividends a duty of three per cent. shall have been deducted by the officers of such companies, corporations, or associations. Interest from any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, from which a duty of three per cent. shall have been deducted by the officers of such company or corporation, and receipts derived from advertisements on which a duty shall have been assessed and paid. Also, that the sum of $600, under section 90, of the excise law, shall not be allowed, on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of $600 may be exempted and deducted.

Whenever persons liable to assessment or income tax shall neglect or refuse to make the lists required by law, as when the lists made and tendered by such persons shall not be accepted by the assessor or assistant assessor as just and proper, it shall be the duty of such assessor or assistant assessor to make lists for such persons according to the best information he can obtain. Persons so assessed may make oath or affirmation as to the amount of income and deductions therefrom, agreeably to section 93.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to buildings, shall not be deducted from the income.

The tax must be levied upon all dividends declared prior to September 1, 1862, and upon $600 of all salaries of officers or payments to persons in the States, for services rendered prior to said date, as such dividends and proportions of salaries were not subject to deduction or assessment.

Interest received from or due by trust companies, saving institutions, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferry-boat, and railroad companies, corporations, or associations prior to the same date, must also be taxed.—Interest paid by him on incumbrances upon the dwelling-house or estate on which the assessed person resides, may be deducted from the income; also his payments for necessary repairs.

Farm produce which the producer has on hand on the 31st of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

The income tax shall be included in the annual list, and appeals and other proceedings held as provided by law.

Change in the Law Relative to School Directors.

The following act was passed by the Legislature at the last session:

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TERM OF OFFICE OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the term of office of school directors, from and after the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, shall commence on the first Monday of June, in each and every year: *Provided,* (That) the term of office of school directors now in office shall severally be extended until the first Monday of June of the year in which their term of office expires: *And Provided further,* That the organization of each board of school directors, as provided by the twelfth section of the act of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall be within ten days of the first Monday of June in each year: *And Provided further,* That the school tax for each year shall not be levied until after such organization and before the first of July of each year: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the city of Philadelphia, nor to the county of Allegheny nor to the cities of Reading and Lancaster.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. V. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 22d day of April, 1863.
A. G. CURTIN.

This brief section effects several important modifications of the school law, which seem to require immediate explanation:

I. It provides that after January 1, 1864, the term of office of directors shall commence on the first Monday in June next after their election.

1. This means that no matter in what month *elected*, after the first of January, 1864, directors shall not take their seats in the board till after the first Monday in the next succeeding June; that is, till the first day of the next school year.

2. This does not affect persons *appointed* to fill vacancies. They at once take their seats, and continue in the board till the first Monday of the June in which the term of the persons whose places they occupy would have expired had they remained in the board.

II. It extends the term of all directors "in office" (whether by election or appointment) on the day of its passage (22d April, 1863) from the day in which such term would otherwise have expired, till the first Monday of the next succeeding June.

1. This means that directors' terms *existing* at the date of this act (22d April, 1863) shall be continued from the day on which they would otherwise have expired, till the next succeeding first Monday in June, so as to retain a full board till that time.

2. This does not mean, however, that directors whose term *expired* during the winter or spring of 1863, but prior to 22d April 1863, are to resume and continue their office till the first Monday in June 1863; for their term having expired before its passage, this act can have no operation upon them.

3. Hence this also means that directors whose terms expired *any time before* April 22d, 1863, are not to be admitted into the triennial conventions to elect county superintendents on the first Monday in May, 1863; but that their successors duly elected or appointed, whether before or after the 22d April, 1863, are to be admitted as members of the conventions.

III. It postpones the organization of boards of directors (that is, the choice of President, Secretary and Treasurer) till within ten days after the first Monday in June annually.

1. This renders an election of officers for organization indispensable within ten days after the first Monday in June, 1863; and annually thereafter, within the first ten days of each school year.

2. But, inasmuch as unbroken organization is indispensable to the operations of the system, this not only also admits of but requires an organization of each board for the interim between the annual election and the first Monday of June, in 1863; within ten days after which last named day, the first regular organization under the new law must take place.

3. Hence it follows, that all official acts by board officers, chosen prior to the first Monday in June of 1863, and in accordance with the old law and the rule of proper board, will be legal and binding, till the first election under the new law in June.

IV. It prohibits the levy of school tax till the period between the annual organization of the proper board and the 1st of the following July.

1. This means that the *amount* of tax to be collected within the then current year, shall not be fixed by vote of the board, till between the date of the regular annual organization thereof and the first of next July. In other words, that the official acts prescribed by section twenty-eight of the school law of 1854 are still to be performed, but at a different time.

2. This also means that the school tax for the year which will commence on the first Monday in June, 1863, is to be "levied" or fixed in June, 1863, under the new law, and not "on or before the first Monday of May," as required by the act of 1854.

3. As this act does not specify the time when the tax is to be "apportioned" and the duplicate made out, which the old law did, (viz: on or before the first Monday in June,) it follows that the duplicate may and should be made out as soon as practicable after the "levy" in June.

V. It excepts the city of Philadelphia, the county of Allegheny, and the cities of Reading and Lancaster from the operations of its provisions.

1. This means that those places are excepted from the operation of *all* the provisions of this act, and not merely some of them.

2. It leaves the county of Allegheny and the cities of Reading and Lancaster exactly as they were, prior to 22d of April, 1863, in reference to the term of office of directors, the right of directors, to vote for county superintendent, the organization of school boards, and the time of levying school tax.

THO. H. BURROWES,
Superintendent Common Schools.
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Apr. 25, 1863.

JUDGE PEARSON'S CHARGE

To the Grand Jury of Dauphin Co.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The exigency of the times, and my great anxiety to benefit the country and shelter the community from impending evil, must be my apology for traveling out of the ordinary description of crimes and misdemeanors, and calling your attention, and through you that of the people at large, to the danger of violating certain recently enacted laws of Congress, passed for the purpose of enabling the Government to carry on successfully the war for national existence, in which we are now unfortunately involved. To meet the immense demands on the public treasury, and raise the necessary funds to maintain the national credit, heavy taxes on the business and certain descriptions of property have been imposed by Congress. The measure was indispensable, without which, or some one of kindred character, the wheels of Government would come to a dead stand. Although this is well known to every person of ordinary intelligence, yet certain designing individuals, for unpatriotic and sinister purposes, have raised a public clamor against the tax with the view of rendering it unpopular, and in many parts of the country the people are urged to elude its assessment and resist its collection. In a country professing to be governed by laws, every evasion of their obligation or resistance to their enforcement is a violation of the highest moral duty of the citizen. His only protection for life, liberty, or property, is to be found in the law, and he can with no propriety claim its shelter, if he contemns its sanctions, or evades its responsibilities. These tax laws do not fall upon the real property of the country. Congress considered that sufficiently burdened by the State, county and municipal taxes, but they imposed it on the business of the dealer, the manufacturer, and the professional man, and more especially on incomes, salaries, moneys at interest, stocks, and obligations of various kinds and forms. The burden should be met cheerfully and the tax paid honestly, for never had this country greater necessity for the aid of the citizen in return for the protection that he has received. It is not only the moral and legal duty to which I desire to call your attention, but also to apprise you that the law contains severe legal sanctions, and imposes heavy penalties against those who make false statements or resist its execution.

The law providing for a system of conscription, to fill the ranks of the army, has been the subject of severe animadversion. This opposition, doubtless, arises in part from an honest difference of opinion among our citizens as to the best method of effecting the object, but is pressed mainly by those who, out of disaffection to the Government, or sympathy with the rebellion, are opposed to any system which would strengthen the military force of the country.

The act provides for enrolling the whole militia of the United States, and exacts service from all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, with a very few exceptions. They are divided into two classes; those between the ages of twenty and thirty-five form the first, and those above thirty-five the second class.—The requisite draft is to be made, in the first place, from the younger class, until it is exhausted, after which the elder may be called into service. The failure to serve in person or by a substitute will probably subject the delinquent to a fine of three hundred dollars. The act provides severe penalties against any resistance to the draft, or counseling or advising any one to resist it, or not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or perform military duty, and punishes with severity any assault on the officers engaged in making it or obstructing them in the performance of their duty. The same statute also imposes a heavy fine, and a long term of imprisonment on any one who shall procure, entice, or counsel a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or aid him to escape from the service, knowing him to be such, and you will understand that this applies even to the nearest relative harboring and concealing a deserter, unless it might be to the case of a wife concealing her husband; so that it is the bounden duty of every one knowing that a deserter is in or about their premises to give immediate notice thereof to some provost marshal, or other officer of the United States.—Every citizen must bear in mind, that combinations formed to resist the law are of themselves high crimes, and those so uniting or combining, may, even, without the commission of any overt act, be indicted for a conspiracy, and if resistance by force occurs, the parties so resisting are guilty of high treason. You are doubtless aware that one branch of the definition of high treason, as declared in the federal constitution, consists in levying war against the United States. And Judge Grier has decided, in the Circuit Court, in strict conformity with the decisions of nearly all of the United States Supreme Judges, that levying war against the United States is not necessarily to be judged of alone by the number and array of troops, but there must be a conspiracy to resist by force and an actual resistance by force of arms, or intimidation by numbers.—The conspiracy, and the insurrection connected with it, must be to effect something of a public nature, to overthrow the Government, or to *nullify some law of the United States, and totally to hinder its execution, or compel its repeal.* Another learned judge, in conformity with all the authorities, declares "levying war embraces not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or oppose the enforcement of any provision of the Constitution, *or of a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination.*" Not only those who use the force are guilty of high treason, but every one who counsels or encourages the act, becomes a principal traitor, for in treason all are principals.

This crime, by the laws of the United States, is very properly punished with death, for it is the highest offence which any citizen can commit against the government of his country—the endeavor to destroy it. The public speakers, and editors or writers for newspapers, who so flippantly advise resistance to the laws, can certainly but little reflect on their actions. Should those whom they address take them at their word, and resort to forcible resistance, not only would the advised, but the adviser, be involved in one common ruin. All would forfeit their lives to the offended laws of their country.

If the Government has in times past lightly overlooked such ravings, it was because it felt strong and secure, but at a time like this, when the struggle is for national existence, words become things, and evil counsel cannot be lightly overlooked, or mildly dealt with, and should it lead to unlawful resistance, will probably be punished in proportion to its demerits.

It sometimes happens that provost marshals or their guards, meet with resistance when endeavoring to compel drafted militiamen or deserters from the army to attend at the places of rendezvous. Those making it must bear in mind that their resistance is unlawful. The officer or his guard come under the shelter of legal authority. If those making the resistance are killed, it is justifiable homicide. If the officer, or any aiding him, are slain, it is murder in all concerned in making the opposition.

It is very confidently asserted that societies have been formed in many parts of this as well as other States, *calling themselves "Knights of the Golden Circle,"* the object of which is to overturn and destroy the Government of the United States, and assist the southern confederacy in its rebellion. I do not pretend to know whether any such societies have an existence in our county, or if they do exist, whether it is for any improper or illegal object. They may — for aught I know—be as innocent as a "sewing circle" or a "reading club," but if formed for any illegal purpose they should be broken up by the strong hand of the law or voluntarily dissolved; and if any of our citizens have been so imprudent as to connect themselves with such institutions, we counsel and urge them to sever the connection without delay, else they may find themselves involved in that which may lead to their ruin. Every combination of men, for any unlawful purpose, is a conspiracy, and may subject the conspirator to imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is an offence against the laws of the Commonwealth, triable in the State courts, and if the grand jury, or any member of that body, know of the existence of such societies in this county, it is their bounden duty to present them. The bare entering into such combination, as above stated, is a conspiracy, and if any act of violence is committed by those combining, if done by the action of the numbers, and the display of arms, and for the purpose of resisting any law of the United States, it is high treason. I mention this as a caution to the honest and well disposed citizen, who is sometimes induced to join societies without understanding precisely their nature and object.

In addition to the laws of the United States already referred to, we have a high penal statute in our own State, against endeavoring to persuade any person from entering the military service of this State or of the United States, or being in such service, advising or endeavoring to persuade them to leave it. As this is an offence against the State laws, if you know of any such acts having been committed, it is your duty to present them.

There is an evil of very considerable magnitude at the present time, and of almost daily occurence, for which it is supposed that there is no adequate remedy: I allude to that of persons reviling and railing against the Government under which we live, and praising and expressing a preference for that of the rebels. Such conduct frequently leads to violence on the part of the loyal citizens, at which we need not be much surprised, although it is not justifiable in law. The proper course is to have the parties so reviling the government arrested and taken before a magistrate, where they may be bound over for their good behavior until the next session of this court, when the cause can be fully heard.—We have no doubt that such seditious and traitorous expressions at a time like the present, if not indictable, afford good ground for binding the perpetrator for his good behavior, if for no other reason because it tends to breaches of the public peace by exciting others to break it; but numerous additional legal reasons may be adduced to justify such a course. Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the *National Administration*, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or the rebellion. My motive for referring to this subject is to prevent unlawful violence. Many persons feeling excited and incensed against those who express hostility to the Northern States and avow themselves favorable to the success of the South, attack those expressing such sentiments, pleading as an excuse that there is no other way to silence the ribald tongue, and prevent a repetition of the offence. The law of the land furnishes adequate redress in all such cases without infringing on proper freedom of speech, for we hold that the same common law which ever prevent and punish blasphemy against God can prevent blasphemy against the State, and the ear of the Christian is not to be offended with impunity by the one any more than that of the patriot is by the other.

It may be thought by some that we are introducing a mere question of party politics into court, which we entirely disclaim. These questions have no relation to party, but to national existence. Partisans may and perhaps always will, differ as to the best and most proper method of administering the government, but the points discussed go to its very existence—shall we have a national government at all? The rebellion, if successful, destroys our nationality, and throws all things into chaos. Citizens have a right under the provisions of the constitution to change their rulers at the expiration of their term of office, and elect those who will administer the public affairs differently, but no one has the right to destroy the government itself. Every such act is high treason. In a contest like that now *waging in this country* all whose feelings, wishes and sympathies are with the rebels, are traitors in their hearts, and all who render them aid and comfort, directly or indirectly, are traitors in their acts. All who are not for the government are against it. In this great struggle for national existence there can be but two parties, true men and traitors; there can be no neutrals. Every man receiving the protection of the government is bound to render it his warmest support whether he approves or disapproves of the administration. The latter he may entirely condemn, the former he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration, is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man or set of men has any right, natural or political, to overturn the Government itself.—He is bound to support and sustain it, let all who will administer its affairs, until the rulers can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution.—There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the Government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of *party*, the former of *patriotism.*

The Dome of the National Capitol.

The magnificent dome of the Capitol, designed by Thomas U. Walter, and now in course of construction under his direction, is rapidly progressing to completion. The principal frame of the structure has been completed, the ribs of the cupola have been put in place, and the plates, which constitute the outer covering, are being set, and will be finished before the close of next month. After this shall have been done, nothing will be left to complete the exterior of the dome but the construction of the lantern and the placing of the ornaments on the upper windows and around the spring of the cupola. These ornaments are now being cast, and one of them, representing a honey-suckle, has been placed in position, and presents a very handsome appearance. The castings of the inner dome are in course of preparation, and will soon be ready. The present height of the iron work above the basement floor of the Capitol is 215 feet, and the height of the portion yet to be constructed including the crowning statue, is about 70 feet. About 207,000 pounds of iron have been received during the past year, and in the same period about 1,185,000 pounds of the same material have been put up. The whole quantity of iron received from the beginning of the work up to the present time was about 7,500,000 lbs., and, according to the estimates of the architect, about 800,000 pounds more will be needed to complete the work. The dome will be crowned with Crawford's gigantic and imposing statue of Freedom, which is 19½ feet high, and weighs about 15,000 pounds. This statue is made entirely of bronze, and is composed of five sections, the weight of the heaviest of which is about five thousand pounds. It may now be seen on a temporary pedestal in the east grounds of the capitol. The screw-bolts, which now blemish, will be removed when it is put in place, and a rich uniform bronze tint will be imparted to it. The entire cost of the statue was about $25,000. The sum of $700,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the dome, the most of which has been expended. The original estimate of the cost of the dome was $940,000; but the distinguished architect, by rigid economy and a reduction of the weight of the structure, has been enabled to bring down the whole cost, including that of the crowning statue, to about $900,000.—*National Intelligencer.*

WHY ONE MAN COULD NOT LIVE UNDER GEN. BUTLER.—A secessionist declares, in a letter to the London *Times*, that he found "the tyranny of Genl. Butler insupportable," for the good and sufficient reasons set forth in the following instructive paragraph:

"One instance which came particularly under my own observation was that of a gentleman, a citizen of the Confederate States, residing at New Orleans, but owning a plantation on the Red river, who, having obtained a pass from the Confederate authorities, allowing between six hundred and seven hundred bales to be removed from his plantation, to New Orleans, had sold the same to an English house, and on the buyer applying for permission from the federal authorities to have the said cotton transported to New Orleans for shipment to Liverpool, was informed by Capt. Joseph French, the Provost Marshal at that port, that the same would on its arrival at New Orleans be seized as the property of a rebel, unless the original owner came forward and took the required oath of allegiance. This he declined doing, saying he would rather a thousand times apply the torch to it than perjure himself, and the cotton, so far as I know, yet remains upon the plantation. This fact I can vouch for, being intimately acquainted with both the buyer and seller, and being on the spot when the transaction took place. But at the end of July last I left the 'Crescent City,' finding living there under the tyranny of 'Ben Butler' quite insupportable."

There were a great many others, in and about New Orleans, who had the same reasons for disliking the rule of General Butler.

TIME TO SOW FLAX SEED.—I have noticed in the *Farmer* an article on the subject of flax. I think the 10th of May about the best time to sow flax seed, although freezing the ground a little will not kill the seed after it is sown. Loamy land is good for flax, and gravelly land, in a wet season, bears good flax. It is the most profitable crop that a farmer can raise, for it is very high at present. The lint is worth 18 cents per pound, and the seed $2,50 per bushel. We get from three to five hundred pounds of lint per acre, and from seven to twelve bushels of seed. Flax should be sown on clean land, where it will be free from weeds. It should be pulled and the seed whipped off by hand, or a machine made on purpose. Such a machine consists of two rollers, both turning inward; the heads of the flax pass between them; the bolls of the flax are crushed, and the seeds drop out. When the flax is pulled it should be kept in small bundles, that you can clasp with both hands, then, after whipping off the seed, spread and roll it, and then break, swingle and tie it up ready for market. It will sell anywhere in Berkshire county. We call the barley crop next to flax for profit. Wheat is a very uncertain crop with us. A. ALLEN, Williamstown, Dec. 1862.—*New England Farmer.*

Heroic Incident---A Union Soldier Kills Eight Rebels.

A young man named Austin Macy, of Montgomery county, Ohio, stationed at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., with his regiment, was recently sent out on a scouting expedition. After a time, he became separated, and soon discovered a party of secesh, who did not notice him. Concealing himself, he fired on and succeeded in killing seven of them before they saw where he was hidden. There being no further chance, Macy attempted to escape, but unfortunately, his horse threw him, severely injuring and disabling him. In this way, he was easily captured by the rebels, who deliberately shot him seven times, wounding and mangling him in a most dreadful manner, but not killing him. He was still able to raise up, *and shot his eighth man!*—An end was then put to this gallant hero by bayoneting him, and his mangled remains were thrown into a mud hole. Macy was between 21 and 22 years of age. The above particulars were obtained from a Union woman, who witnessed a part of the affair. It occurred on her farm. She pleaded unsuccessfully with the leader of the rebel party for the privilege of burying Mr. Macy's corpse, but was refused.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, May 6, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

WE STILL SURVIVE THE "READING OUT."—The press of the State have pretty generally responded to our request to notice the fact that the rebel sympathizers had read us out of their organization. While some of the notices breathe the true spirit of loyal editors, others expose the sentiments of traitors to what was Democracy in Jackson's day, and to their country. Those particularly who have had the collar drawn tight about their neck, and been made to eat dirt, are very jubilant over the proclamation of Little Bruce, Owen, Caldwell, Speer, Nick Isenberg & Co. We are just now where the same class of dirty politicians have forced the patriot Democrats, Judge Holt, Gov. Andy Johnson, Ex-Gov. Wright, Gen. Butler, General Rosecrans, Gen. Hooker, and a host of other distinguished Democrats,—*read out of the treasonable organization* that disorganized the Democratic party in 1860, and encouraged the South to rebel against the Government, and is now giving aid and comfort to the rebels. One thing the traitor leaders can not do,—they may "read out" loyal Democrats, but they can not make *all* Democrats believe that the so-called Democratic organization is the Democratic party. The once great Democratic party is dead,—killed by secession poison.

SHOWING THEIR TRUE COLORS.—In a controversy with J. H. O. Corbin, Esq., of this place, on Friday evening last, R. Milton Speer, Esq., one of the editors of the *Monitor*, said he "would sooner the rebellion should succeed than that the Loyal League party should be successful in keeping out of power the 'Democratic' party."—These may not be just the words used by Mr. Speer, but the words he did use conveyed precisely the same meaning. Such a bold declaration of sympathy for the rebellion does not surprise us, for we know that the leaders of the present "Democratic" organization everywhere would sooner the Union should be destroyed than that they should be kept out of office. While the loyal people are fighting the rebellion, the treasonable organization, claimed by its followers to be the "Democratic party," are fighting the Government, and throwing everything in the way of a complete triumph over the rebellious South. The rebel sympathizers may sugar-coat their language as they may, to deceive the honest masses of their party, still, occasionally, the "truth will out," and the damnable purposes of their organization and their opposition to the Administration and the efforts of loyal citizens to sustain the country, will leak out. We have no confidence in the loyalty of any man who would not be willing to sacrifice his party feelings and attachments to save his country. The *Monitor* is the mouth-piece of the rebel sympathizers of this county, and every week it scatters its poison in the ranks of loyal men who are earnestly entreated to believe that its teachings are Democracy.

THE RAID IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The raid into West Virginia has dwindled in its proportions, and from 8,000 as first reported, the rebel strength has waned to 1,500 or 2,000. This is probable, as in most cases the force of the enemy has been greatly exaggerated. The advance of Imboden and Jenkins' gangs of guerillas had been gallantly resisted by the troops of Colonel Mulligan, near Philippi, and Colonel Latham, near Buckhannon.—At Rowlesburg it was reported that the rebels had been beaten by a not large force, perhaps Colonel Mulligan's, who was said to have recaptured two field pieces in a brilliant charge. The foregoing seems to prove that the numbers of the rebels could not have been great in any case. A fight also occurred at Strasburg, between a squadron of the 3d Virginia Cavalry, under Major McGee, and 400 of the rebels. The rebels were defeated, and lost 14 killed and wounded, and twenty-five prisoners.

SOME days ago a rebel mail was captured by a squad of General Milroy's men, near Winchester, Va. There was a letter in the mail sent from Richmond, and directed to Colonel Imboden, the guerilla, notifying him of the concealment, in two different places in the valley, of a large lot of leather. General Milroy at once sent a force to each of the places described, and captured as much leather as twenty-two wagons could carry.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN HISSED AND SOUTH CAROLINA CHEERED IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of the 25th says that on Saturday night a Mr. R. E. Monegan, of Chester county, held forth at the rebel headquarters in Walnut st., below Sixth.—In the course of his speech he enumerated the original thirteen States.—The mention of the Northern and middle States was received in silence by the rebel crew; while each Southern State was greeted with cheers as it was named. When South Carolina was mentioned, the applause was loud and long continued. The same traitorous set hissed when President Lincoln was spoken of. The fact that these treasonable conclaves are tolerated in the community, is full answer to any charge that may be made that the National Administration is arbitrary, or that the loyal people of the North are intolerant.

LOYAL MEN AND TRAITORS.—In his able charge to the Grand Jury of Dauphin county, Judge Pearson draws a clear distinction between loyal men and traitors, which it would be well for every citizen carefully to bear in mind. We condense and append this distinction for the benefit of those whom it concerns:

"Citizens have a right under the provisions of the constitution to change their rulers at the expiration of their term of office, and elect those who will administer the public affairs differently, but no one has the right to destroy the government itself. Every such act is high treason. In a contest like that now waging in this country all whose feelings, wishes and sympathies are with the rebels, are traitors in their hearts, and all who render them aid and comfort, directly or indirectly, are traitors in their acts. All who are not for the government are against it. In this great struggle for national existence there can be but two parties, true men and traitors; there can be no neutrals. Every man receiving the protection of the government is bound to render it his warmest support whether he approves or disapproves of the administration."

The charge at length will be found on our first page. Read it.

THE following paragraph, purporting to be an extract from a diplomatic letter addressed by Secretary Seward to one of the Secretaries of a government in Europe is published in the last *Monitor*. The extract is a *forgery* manufactured by the Rebels or their sympathizers, for the purpose of making it appear that the Administration is seeking to destroy the rights of the people. The extract reads thus:

"My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"

LESSONS FOR REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.—The people of Northumberland county understand how to treat rebel sympathizers, if we may judge from an incident related by the *Miltonian*. That paper says that at a recent "Democratic" meeting in Lower Augusta township, while a sap-headed lawyer from Danville was spouting sugar-coated treason, a Democratic farmer arose and declared he would not hear such stuff—and brought down a fist which shivered a desk upon which it landed! Another old farmer said he wanted Jeff. Davis condemned *at least as much* as the President of our Union! "About this time" the sympathizers blew out the lights, and adjourned.

Opinions of the Press.

Our readers may be curious to know how the "reading out" of the *Globe* is received by the press. The following we copy from the West Chester *Republican & Democrat*:

"THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE.—At a recent meeting of the Copperheads of Huntingdon county, they announced by resolution that the sterling old Democratic journal, the Huntingdon *Globe*, was no longer an organ of their party. These followers of Jeff. Davis and his gang, North and South, need not have put themselves to the trouble to make this announcement, for every loyal man who has been in the habit of seeing the *Globe*, know that neither the paper nor its patriotic editor had any sympathy with these traitors.—The same conclave denounced, by resolution, the War Policy of the country, and when one of their number rose to oppose it, they gagged him in a minute, and ran the traitorous resolve through their smut machine without comment. We have long known Mr. Lewis, the editor of the *Globe*, and he has ever been true to the cause of his country. The denunciation of the Copperhead wretches of Huntingdon county is his passport to honor and posterity. He was the first in the State to advocate the claims of Judge Douglas to the Presidency, and in 1860 voted for and worked with an honest purpose to elect him. Since the war broke out Mr. Lewis has acted upon the speech of Mr. Douglas before the Illinois Legislature, that then and henceforth there were to be but two parties in the country, "Patriots and Traitors!" The editor of the *Globe* was naturally a patriot and not a traitor. His malignant assailants were, just as naturally, Traitors and no Patriots. A very sharply defined and natural point for Mr. Lewis and his defamers to separate. We say to him that now he has got rid of this putrid carcass, he will sleep well o' nights. We have had experience in such matters. These inquisitors with their thumb-screws and racks, tried their devilish schemes upon us long ago, but they are at this moment suffering political death on the very instruments of torture which they prepared for ourselves. The unceasing maledictions of an outraged and insulted people are falling like molten lead upon the heads of these guilty men, and they shrivel in the fiery volcano of scorn like a parched scroll.—We congratulate our friend on being rid of the pestiferous nuisance, and every patriotic and loyal man in Huntingdon should see to it at once that his subscription list is doubled. Cheer him on to a speedy victory over these vile traitors. Give him a generous support, and our word for it his vigorous pen will annihilate the whole race before the next election. These moral monsters should not be permitted to propagate their species, and the editor of the *Globe* will see that they do not, if the true men of Huntingdon county perform their whole duty."

From the Hollidaysburg Register.

"READ OUT.—It seems, by a resolution of the so-called Democracy of Huntingdon county at a recent meeting, that friend Lewis of the *Globe* was formally "read out" of the party.—Well, well, we are glad of it, and yet sorry it had to be done. The command is not "wait until you are read out," but "*Come out* from among them."

Friend Lewis is not much hurt after all. He has the consolation to know that many good and great men have recently shared a like fate. If the Butlers, the Wrights, the Johnsons, the Rosecranses and others equally loyal can survive such indignities (?) surely he need not be alarmed. Go on, and still refuse to bow down to the great image erected by the modern Nebuchadnezzar. The *Northern Priests* are *afraid* to fire up the *furnace*, lest they be made to test its heat; and will only confine themselves to paper resolves."

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

The Huntingdon *Globe*, the old-fashioned Democratic organ of the county, and the first Douglas paper of the State, has lately been read out of the party by the leaders of the Vallandigham faction, because it refused to endorse their course and preferred to support the Government of the United States. At a county meeting of the faction a resolution to this effect was formally adopted. We have no acquaintance with the *Globe* man, and have not often seen his paper, but we have repeatedly heard him spoken of as one who has consistently and efficiently sustained the Government and waged unrelenting war against the traitors. By this we presume he has excited the ire of the copperhead fraternity. We believe that he has grit enough to stand his ground, and never surrender to their base requirements. The spectacle we have had in Bucks county of a loyal newspaper falling to the lowest depths of partisanship in a time of national peril, stands as an example and a warning. Let the true Union men of Huntingdon of all parties stand by the editor of the *Globe*, and hold up his hands as those of a faithful guardian of the public safety and welfare.

From the Ebensburg Alleghanian.

The Huntingdon *Globe*, a journal of consistent Union proclivities, has been "read out" of the Democratic party by a convention of Copperheads, lately assembled at Huntingdon for that particular purpose. They couldn't stand anything savoring of patriotism and loyalty—hence the result. The *Globe* survives, and promises to signally outlive its petty persecutors.—So mote it be.

From the Chicago Western Railroad Gazette.

A HIGH HONOR.—Douglas was read out of the Democratic party for refusing to endorse the infamous course of Buchanan & Co. The Huntingdon *Globe*, Penn'a., the first Douglas paper in the State, we see has been formally read out of the same party, for being guilty of supporting the Administration and refusing to endorse the Vallandigham & Co. Democracy. We congratulate our cotemporary for the distinguished honor thus accorded him.

From the National Guard, Phila.

The Huntingdon *Globe*, an old Democratic paper, has been read out of the party by the Copperheads who now control it, for being guilty of supporting the Government and for refusing to indorse Vallandigham, Cox, Wood & Co. We have known the *Globe* for many years as a staunch and fearless advocate of *Democratic* principles, when the men who now control that party were its bitterest revilers. Its fearless and able proprietor has been from boyhood a firm and consistent member of the Democratic party, and we are glad to see that now in the hour of our country's peril, he has taken sides with such true Democrats as Butler, Dickinson, Johnson, Todd, Holt, and many others, who by a life service have proved their devotion to the party.

From the Fulton County Republican.

In inaugurating the *new policy* of open and avowed enmity to the country, the *Copperheads* of Huntingdon county have had the *honor* to lead off, and they have started by reading out of the party the old Democratic organ of that county, the Huntingdon *Globe*, for sustaining the Government and advocating the cause of the Union.—When the ancient Democracy of the North sold their birth-right to Jeff. Davis, and turned *Copperheads* and *enemies* of their country, the loyal and heroic Editor of the *Globe* remained true to the cause of the Union, and like a faithful sentinel guarding the outposts, he challenged and *stopped* all who could not give the countersign of *unconditional devotion to the Union!*—For this—for his refusal to sustain the Rebellion, and to beslime Jeff. Davis and his minions with compliments the Copperheads came together and read him out of *their party*.

And so the honor and fair fame of William Lewis is saved! Has he not reason to be thankful to Almighty God that he has been spared the disgrace of having affiliated with these despicable Tories, by their own published record to the contrary? And in after years, when treason shall have met its death, and tories shall have received their brand, the proudest legacy to which his children can point, will be the *Resolution* in which he was "denounced" and "repudiated" by the Copperheads of 1863.

Glorious News from Hooker

Read the War News to-day. Good news from every direction.

OUR correspondent, "Pliny Rex's" letter, for want of space, will appear in our next.

WAR NEWS.

Important from Hooker's Army.

The Crossing of the Rappahannock

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Gen. Banks' Late Brilliant Successes.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FROM GENL. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Defeat of the Rebels in Kentucky.

Important News from Rebel Sources.

More Good News from General Banks.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Crossing of the Rappahannock.

The following interesting account of the crossing of the Rappahannock, is from a private letter from a soldier of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regt., of Gen. Pratt's Light Division, Sixth Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Sedgwick:

BIVOUAC NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, April 29th, 1863.

Here we are again confronting the enemy—nearly in the same spot of the Fredericksburg battle. We have successfully laid the pontoon bridges, an account of which, I doubt not, will be interesting to you.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, we struck tents, and by 12 were on our way to the river. Our division was the first to move. At 3 o'clock we halted, and were ordered to make ourselves comfortable for the night. It was raining very hard, so you may imagine our disappointment at receiving orders, an hour later, to "pack up." But the order was no sooner given than obeyed. Soon it was announced to us that we were charged with a most important but *extremely arduous duty—nothing* less than the laying of the pontoons. As soon as it was dark we marched to the pontoon train—two companies to a boat. The orders were, to proceed with the utmost caution and quiet.—Now, to accomplish this, the pontoons had to be carried on our shoulders to the banks of the Rappahannock.—This, I assure you, was a very arduous task, but never did men work more cheerfully, or with better will; for Hooker was with us. No waiting for transportation this time. These pontoons, you are aware, are very heavy, and the distance to be carried was nearly two miles. It required the united strength of 60 men to carry one of them, and then we could proceed but a few yards at a time.

So in this way we steadily but determinedly proceeded, commencing about 8 P. M., and accomplishing our task at 2 A. M. By daylight we had shoved them into the river, and no sooner were they afloat than they were filled with living freight, composed of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, P. V., they having volunteered to cross and drive the rebels from their rifle pits, and to hold the opposite bank until the bridges were built. They were met by a couple of pretty sharp volleys, in which about a dozen were wounded, and I regret to say that their gallant Colonel (Ellmaker) was one of the number—receiving quite a severe wound in the foot, which, it is feared by some, will result in amputation.

We have just received orders again to pack, so I must draw to an abrupt close. We do not know what is before us, but think we are prepared for nearly anything. Never was our glorious Army of the Potomac in better trim or better spirits. General Hooker is constantly everywhere, and has inspired the entire army with a most exalted opinion of his qualities as a brave and skillful commander. His orders do not come up to us from the rear.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Details of the Crossing Below Fredericksburg.

BELOW FREDERICKSBURG, Thursday Morning, April 30, 1863.

Tuesday afternoon the forward movement commenced, the position of the army designed for this point encamped in the woods above the river, without fires and with as little noise as possible. General Pratt, with his "flying division," together with Colonel Shaler's brigade of Gen. Howe's division, reported to Gen. Benham, and were assigned the duty of carrying the pontoons down to the river for the first three bridges below the city, getting them down to the bank between three and four o'clock Wednesday morning. The bridges weighed over two thousand pounds each, and the men tugged away lustily, getting the pontoons to the river without the enemy becoming aware of their presence, until the boats were launched. Two companies of the Regular Engineers and Companies I, B, E, and A, of the Fifteenth New York Engineers, under command of Major Casson, were assigned to the duty of laying those three bridges. They first moved over General Russell's brigade of Howe's division, who came upon the rebel pickets lying behind their earthworks so suddenly that they had time to deliver but one volley. They immediately skedaddled over the fields and into some neighboring houses, where the officer of the picket—a Major—was found in bed asleep. Some half dozen prisoners were taken.

Col. Irwin, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, who served with Gen Hooker in Mexico, was wounded in the foot, and conveyed to Potomac Creek Bridge. There were also wounded:

Capt. W. B. Freeborn, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania—fractured thigh.

Corp. Moses Cresswell, Co. B, 49th Pa.—thigh.

James Culp, Co. E, 95th Pa.—fractured arm.

Moses McCluskey, Co. F, 95th Pa.—thigh, flesh wound.

John Gorman, 49th Pa.—dead.

They were all taken to the Pollock House, where Dr. E. F. Taylor, Medical Director of Brooks' division, has established his hospital.

Three bridges were lain exactly at the point where they were thrown last year for the left wing to cross.—About a mile and a half below, two other bridges were thrown by Companies B, C, D, H, and K, of the Fiftieth Engineers. They begun the labor of laying them about five o'clock in the morning, but had hardly reached the river before the enemy opened a furious volley upon them. Portions of Wadsworth's division, First Corps, opened a return fire upon them, which was kept up for some time, until several boats were finally launched, and a large body was rowed over. The 24th Michigan, Col. Morgan, and 6th Wisconsin, Col. Bragg, of Meredith's brigade, were the first to reach the opposite bank. Gallantly the whole force charged up the steep bank, captured one Lieutenant Colonel, two Lieutenants, 84 privates, belonging to the 6th Louisiana and 14th Georgia.

The following casualties occurred in Pa. Regts:

Benj. R. Smith, Co. G, 56th Penna., shoulder.

Geo. March, Co. H, 56th Pa., arm.

M. R. Hunter, Co. B, 56th Penn'a, hand.

Jas. Kelly, Co. B, 56th Pa., left thigh.

John Cunningham, Co. B, 56th Pa., and some seventy of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and N. Y. Regiments were wounded.

Eighty-four prisoners were taken, including two officers. The eighty-four prisoners belong to the 6th Louisiana and Fourteenth Georgia; and also two Lieutenants, Fourteenth, and Lieutenant Col., Sixth Louisiana.

Four divisions have crossed the river; the remainder of the forces are still on this side.

Details of the Crossing Above Fredericksburg.

In Bivouac at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, Tuesday—10 P. M.

The Rappahannock is again crossed by the Army of the Potomac, and this time without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the firing of a single gun.

The great movement which we have been so long anticipating, began in earnest at daylight on Monday morning, by the movement of a very heavy force up the Rappahannock. The 11th Army Corps, General Howard, had the advance on the march, and still has it. At this hour it is hardly prudent to enter into the minute details of the force and the march, as they have undoubtedly a great deal of work yet before them.

The weather on Monday was remarkably fine—even sultry, and the men found marching in overcoats too fatiguing. They threw them away in large numbers, and the track of the column can be traced by the abandoned clothing.

Tuesday morning we had a cloudy sky, and before 9 o'clock a drizzling rain began falling. But our column kept steadily moving, and by one o'clock Gen. Howard's advance arrived at Mount Holly Church, one mile from Kelly's Ford, having marched sixteen miles since daylight. The rain continued until the middle of the afternoon, when it ceased, it having at no time been very severe, but just enough to make marching heavy, and to stall one or two of our very small number of wagons in some of the chronic mudholes. Otherwise, the move prospered. The arrival of the troops in the vicinity of the Ford was well masked by Col. Bushbeck's brigade, of the Eleventh Corps, who had been guarding the post for two weeks.

The troops marched rapidly and in fine spirits. Slocum encamped last night near Hartford Church, and Meade just east of it;—all were well up by 4 P. M. to-day.

At 8 this morning, Genl. Hooker left his headquarters, and accompanied by his personal Staff, rode straight to Morrisville, 20 miles distance, and but 6 miles to the Ford. His passage through various columns of troops was marked for miles by a tumultuous cheer, enthusiastically genuine.

At Morrisville he makes his headquarters for the day and night. A consultation of corps commanders, including General Stoneman, who had come from Warrenton Junction, was at once held, and then and there Genl. Hooker first revealed to these his principal subordinates, a portion of the plan and nature of the present movement. Beyond what has already been developed, none but those officers know anything. Yet there is reason to believe that it is startling in the magnitude of what it contemplates, and general officers remarked this afternoon that if officers and men did one-half their duty, it could not fail of success.

Howard rested his men four hours, and they were then got under arms, ready to support the operations at the Ford. The pontoon train for the bridges arrived with great promptness, having come from Bealeton Station, being transported thither by a railroad from Alexandria. They are the usual wooden boat, save being smaller in size than those formerly used. The pontoons and timber were all unloaded on the bank of Marsh Creek, near its mouth, and the boats launched before dark.

These operations, be it known, were conducted in plain sight of the enemy, who appeared only in small force—a few straggling pickets, who seemed to be there as lookouts only. They kept a sharp watch, but not a shot was fired. The work went rapidly on. The pontoons were at once shoved from the mouth of Marsh Creek into the Rappahannock. Seventeen boat-loads of men from Colonel Bushbeck's brigade were thrown over at once, followed by a reinforcement of as many more.

The bridge laying began at 8 o'clock and proceeded vigorously, under the direction of Capt. Comstock, Engineer officer on Gen. Hooker's Staff. By 9½ P. M., one bridge was completed, and another under way. Howard's corps was put under motion for crossing, Bushbeck's brigade leading, followed by Schurz's division, then by Diven's, the balance of Von Steinwehr bringing up the rear. This force was disposed on the south bank, for the night, doing picket duty on the different roads. Just before our forces landed, a small body of cavalry, numbering twenty, perhaps, dashed down nearly to the river, and halting for a short time, leisurely surveyed our operations, and then retired.

That there was no resistance at the Ford caused much surprise. Not a single shot was fired. The enemy had rifle-pits, but did not use them. We took no prisoners.

There is the best reason to believe that up to noon to-day the enemy had not discovered this movement. Every citizen on the line of march was put and will be kept under close guard until they can do no damage. We speculate freely on the events of the morrow ere we reach our destination, which is Culpepper on the one hand, and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, on the other. We shall undoubtedly meet the enemy before we reach either place, though each are less than a day's march distant. Stuart's cavalry have not shown themselves to any extent, and Fitzhugh Lee is reported absent, sick.

We are certain of one or more things. There are no heavy fortifications in front of us. There are no very strong positions which can be defended. The enemy must have as great a force as ours to beat us back.

Bridges will undoubtedly be laid at other fords, further down the river, for the benefit of our transportation, which is in a safe place. Once well across here, we can protect the laying of bridges at any of the fords below.

The sun set clear and red to-night, and gave promise of a fair day to-morrow. But the night is thick with mist, and the moon is "eating fog," which sailors say is a sure sign of a coming storm.

Before to-morrow night there will undoubtedly be some blood-letting.—Our commander looks and feels as though he was in his element.

There are other important movements on foot by other portions of the army.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—From the best attainable information from persons arriving from the Rappahannock it appears that some important movements of the army took place on Wednesday, although there was no fighting of any importance.

The United States forces crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford.

Pontoon bridges were laid two or three miles below Fredericksburg, and we took possession of those points on Wednesday night. The enemy formed lines of battle, and planted batteries on the heights of their rear, and also fired a few shots in order to get the range. In crossing we lost one or two officers killed and from thirty to forty men wounded. Our men crossed first in boats, drove the rebel pickets out of their rifle-pits, killed and wounded many, and took one hundred and six prisoners, including several officers, one of whom was Lieut. Colonel Hammond, of the 6th Louisiana regiment. These prisoners arrived here yesterday, and were sent to the Old Capitol prison.

Another informant says the left wing, 35,000 strong, crossed four miles below Fredericksburg, a little below where Franklin crossed previous to the last battle. They fought twelve hours and drove the enemy eight miles out of their rifle pits and behind their entrenchments. The third brigade of the first division of the first corps has suffered more than any other in the fight.

Our forces have captured between 500 and 600 prisoners, who will soon be brought to this city.

Many of these prisoners have voluntarily come over to us, having thrown away their arms, in small squads, and begged for food. They pick up what the soldiers have thrown away on the march. Other rebels, however, say they have plenty to eat.

The right wing crossed at Kelley's Ford, and Stoneman's cavalry is reported to be somewhere in the rear of Fredericksburg. One army corps remains at Falmouth as a reserve.

Genl. Banks' Expedition—Its Brilliant Success—Semi-Official Summary.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The *National Republican* of this afternoon publishes semi-official despatches from General Banks, dated near St. Martinsville, April 17th, from which it appears that when he left Baton Rouge three regiments of colored troops remained for its defence. The results, among others, of his expedition, are as follows: Accomplishing a march of over three hundred miles, beating the enemy in three battles, two on land and one on Grand Lake; dispersing his army utterly, destroying his navy, capturing his foundries at Franklin and New Iberia, and demolishing the salt works (ten miles southwest of the latter place); capturing his camp equipage, several guns, and between one and two thousand prisoners. He cannot for some months, if ever, reorganize his land or naval forces in that part of Louisiana. Other successes, already known to the public, are mentioned. Our loss in the two battles is about six or seven hundred. Nothing could exceed the conduct of the commanding officers and privates. The despatch says we have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captured his materials for reorganization of his forces, but we have also in our possession his ablest officers, of the sea and land.

The Late Rebel Demonstration on the Pennsylvania Line.

The facts in reference to this demonstration appear to be as follows:

The rebels first entered Morgantown, Virginia, at two o'clock on Monday, 27th, and were met by the Mayor with a flag of truce, who surrendered the place. The rebels remained four hours, and then retired to Ryan's farm, six miles south, where they encamped.

Persons who saw the enemy's encampments say there were one hundred fires and twenty men around each, making two thousand men, all cavalry, no artillery or infantry.

On Monday evening they returned to Morgantown, and shot Lieutenant Gennino, of the First Virginia loyal regiment, who was visiting his home on a furlough. They also stole fifty horses and all the available property. No women or children were molested. The rebels were under the command of the guerilla Jenkins.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday evening they moved to Broomfield, nine miles south of Morgantown, and encamped. Various foraging and stealing parties were sent out, among others, one to Kingswood, Preston county, Va.—Hundreds of horses were stolen. On Tuesday night, the rebels attempted to cross Cheat river, but were unable to do so, owing to the high water, and to the fact that all the boats were on the Union side of the river.

There is reason to believe that the object was to secure plunder in Green and Fayette counties, Pennsylvania, and to enforce the rebel conscription law in Western Virginia. Some of the most untrustworthy reports reached Uniontown by a man who deserted his wife and three children, in order to save one horse.

There is no doubt but the rebels contemplated the investment of Western Virginia, and the formation of a new military base line for their operations.

The Fight at Greenland Gap—A Gallant Defence.

The following dispatch was received from General Kelley by Lieutenant Colonel Cheesoborough, of General Schenck's staff:

Greenland-Gap, Harding co., Va., April 28th, 1863.

To Lieut. Col. Cheseborough, A A G:

The affair at this place on Saturday was one of the most gallant since the opening of the war. Greenland Gap is a pass through the Knobley mountain only wide enough for the road and a small mountain stream. This gap was guarded by Captain Wallace (23d Illinois) with a detachment of Co. G, 23d Illinois regiment, and a small detachment of company H, 3d Virginia infantry, Captain Smith, in all between seventy and eighty men.

Captain Wallace occupied a large church at west end of and near the mouth of the gap and Captain Smith held a log house about a hundred yds. distant, both positions commanding the gap. Jones was compelled to capture or dislodge the little band before he could pass. His troops made three gallant charges but were each time repulsed with great loss especially of officers. The fight commenced at 5 P. M., and lasted till after dark. The rebels, availing themselves of the darkness approached and fired the church, but the gallant Irish boys would not even then surrender till the burning roof fell in. The killed and wounded of the rebels outnumbered our whole force engaged. Five of the officers out of eight commanding the leading battalion which made the first charge were either killed or wounded.

Among the latter Colonel Dulany, commanding. Captains Wallace and Smith had only two men killed and four wounded. I counted to-day eighteen dead horses within musket range. I most earnestly request the Maj. Gen. Commanding to apply to the Secretary of War to have every officer, non-commissioned officer and private engaged in the fight presented with a medal in recognition of the gallantry displayed. [Signed] B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

Exciting News from Western Virginia.

The following intelligence from western Virginia has been received:

All of Major Shewalter's command of the Sixth Virginia regiment, 600 men and four pieces of artillery, arrived at Pittsburgh in a special train from Uniontown, via the Connellsville road, at 2 o'clock this morning. They left immediately for Wheeling by boats.

The military authorities seem convinced that Wheeling is the object of attack, and all the troops are being concentrated there.

The reports state that Genl. Mulligan lost 250 men taken prisoners, but escaped with his artillery.

The rebels at Fairmount are said to be 12,000 strong.

From General Grant's Army.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Advices up to Sunday evening, from Milliken's Bend and Grand Gulf, state that no obstructions are known to prevent the passage up Big Black River.

Our land force can easily reach the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad bridge, and cut off the rebel supplies. The rebels will be compelled to come out of their stronghold and fight, or retreat or starve. This is the probable destination of Grant's army.

The rebels are greatly alarmed at the progress of the Federal forces in Northern Mississippi.

From their papers we learn that on the 20th of April they occupied Senatobia, and cut the telegraph at Sardis.

A force was also out near Houston, intending to destroy the Mississippi Central R. R. at Romana and Duck Hill. They also have a despatch stating that the Federals have positively taken Mayhew, 18 miles from Columbus, Miss. Their movements threatens Southern Railroad communications generally, and if successful will cut off Vicksburg and Mobile from the direction of Northern connections.

The War in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Bragg's army is steadily advancing towards Murfreesboro, and feeling Gen. Rosecran's lines. This looks as though they contemplated an attack.

Defeat of the Rebels in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, May 2.—General Carter crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, Kentucky, yesterday with five thousand men, attacked the rebels at Monticello and after some fighting drove them from the town.

General Carter has crossed the Cumberland and now occupies Monticello, after routing Chenault's rebel forces, which retreated on the Jamestown road. Carter is after them. A squad of rebels were routed at Meadville, Ky., on the 30th ult., by a detachment of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky. Seven rebels were killed, including their leader, Captain Gorsuch.

Very Important News from Rebel sources.

Cincinnati, May 2.—The Charleston *Mercury* says that the Federals captured, at Grand Lake, Louisiana, 1,000 prisoners, two rams, four transports and three gun-boats.

A telegram from Brookville, Georgia, to the Hon. John Forsyth, Mobile, says that the Federals have taken Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Mississippi. This movement threatens Southern railroad communications generally. A large Federal force was within twelve miles of Houston, Miss., on the 19th, designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad.

More Good News from General Banks.

There is nothing later from General Banks except that on the 21st ult. he occupied Opelousas and Washington, La., and that the column was resting for the day at the latter place. The want of horses for cavalry being supplied from the country round about.—Seven hundred horses had been brought into Opelousas.

A crevasse near Thibodeauxville has inundated all the plantations on the Bayou Lafourche, and caused great damage to the railroad.

The rebel force at Butte la Rose, on the Atchafalaya, 60 miles north of Brashear City, capitulated to our gunboats on the 20th. Fifty-six prisoners were taken, two cannon and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

LATEST NEWS.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Brilliant Success of Gen. Hooker.

Fredericksburg Again Occupied.

Rebel Redoubts Taken with Ease.

PARTICULARS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Enemy Forced to Fight on the ground of Gen. Hooker's Choosing.

The Railroads Between the Rebels and Richmond Cut.

Rebel Line of Retreat Broken.

Burning of Rebel Encampments.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT RUMORS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Tribune* and *Herald* have issued extras containing the following news by mail from the Rappahannock up to Sunday morning.

The *Tribune* says at that time our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg and of the first line of redoubts on the hill behind it, and was feeling its way to the second line. The river was crossed and the redoubts were carried with great ease and with very slight loss of life.

The rebels had marched away in the direction of Chancellorville to attack our right wing there posted, leaving at the post only ten thousand men, and subsequently not more than 5,000 to 7,000 men in their works, as was ascertained by a reconnoissance from Lowe's balloon.

A great portion of our Falmouth batteries were engaged on Sunday with with the rebel batteries, firing across the river and city.

The firing both of musketry and cannonading on the right, in the direction of Chancellorville, was very heavy.

The enemy had been forced to fight on the ground of Gen. Hooker's choosing. It was believed on both wings that Gen. Stoneman's expedition to cut the railroads between the rebels and Richmond had proved successful, thus cutting off the only path of retreat.

So confident was Gen. Hooker at Falmouth of success that in conformity with his orders a force had already commenced to rebuild a bridge over the Rappahannock. The troops are in the finest spirits and everything looks propitious.

The *Herald* has also an extra, giving news up to 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, which says that on Saturday evening there was a brilliant fire in the rear of Fredericksburg, which appeared to proceed from the burning of rebel encampments. There was another fire in the rear of Falmouth, from the burning of encampments below Stoneman's station.

Fredericksburg was occupied at about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning by our troops. The batteries on either side of the river commenced playing upon each other about 5 o'clock, and the roaring of cannon was loud and prolonged.

The New York *Herald's* extra contains the following:

First Army Corps, May 3.—Losses in battery L—First New York sustained the following in addition to those before recorded:

Killed—Charles E. Carpenter.

Wounded—Sergeant Amos, John Geogan, and Daniel Stewart. The battery also lost eight horses. The fire of this battery told with such terrible effect upon the rebels, that it dismounted some of their guns and silenced their battery. There are excellent artillerists in the battery that punished the rebels severely, and it will be heard from again elsewhere.

It is not contraband information to state that the first division under Gen. Wadsworth, the only part of the first corps that crossed, was withdrawn from the south side of the Rappahannock during their artillery firing.

Capt. Sellman, of Troy, chief of Brig. Gen. Phelp's staff, withdrew our pickets, and not a man was left behind.

Among the rumors yesterday of operations on the right was one that we had captured 16 pieces of artillery from the rebels.

Another that the Irish Brigade had stormed and taken three rebel batteries,

Still another that General Hooker rode along the lines cheered by the brave soldiers, who admire him.

Another that a shell struck within thirty feet of him when he was thus riding.

Another that our cavalry were tearing up railroad tracks in the rebel lines, destroying rebel property and crossing their country, creating consternation and dismay where they made their raids.

Another that our forces on the right drove the rebels on Friday, then fell back and planted batteries at intervals, which mowed down the pressing and deluded rebels like grass before the scythe.

Another that we advanced more than one mile yesterday, compelling the rebels to fall back, and that we are still driving them with terrible slaughter to them, and comparatively small loss on our part.

When General Hooker took command of the army the men were out of spirits and out of potatoes. The latter was supplied to them in generous quantities, and now they are in most jubilant spirits, confident of success, and willing to endure any hardships and any perils to accomplish that desirable end and thus crush rebellion.

The weather is most excellent for military operations, and the details of one of the most brilliant military successes the world ever knew will reach you soon. Wait a little longer. The roads are everywhere good enough for mules and in most places good for wheels, but Gen. Hooker will not permit lumbering wagons to obstruct the advance of his reinforcements.

11 o'clock, A. M.—At this hour there is heavy cannonading on the right, and the quiet of the Sabbath in the forest must be disturbed up there.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Heavy Fight at Warrenton Junction

Defeat of Forrest's Black Horse Cavalry.

A REBEL SPY KILLED.

THE WHOLE FORCE ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.—The following dispatch was received this morning at General Heintzelman's headquarters, from General Stahl:

FAIRFAX STATION, May 3.—A heavy fight occurred this morning near Warrenton Junction, between a portion of my forces under Colonel Deforrest, and the Black Horse Cavalry under Mosely and other guerilla forces.

My forces succeeded in routing the rebels after a heavy fight. The rebel loss was very heavy in killed and wounded. Templeton, the rebel spy, was killed and several other officers are wounded, but not dangerously.

LATER.

May 4th.—The rebels who fled in the direction of Warrenton were pursued by Major Hammond, of the Fifth New York cavalry, who has returned and reports our charge at Warrenton Junction as being so terrific as to have thoroughly routed and scattered them in every direction.

I have sent in twenty-three prisoners of Moseby's command, all of whom are wounded, some badly. Dick Moran is among the number. There are also three officers of Moseby's. The loss of the enemy was very heavy in killed, besides many wounded, who scattered and prevented being captured. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. Major Steele of the 1st Va. Regt. is slightly wounded.

I have sent in this morning to the provost marshal 28 prisoners and 60 horses captured in this reconnoissance.

Operations on the Nansemond.

SUFFOLK, VA., May 3, 1863.—This morning at nine o'clock General Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery across the Nansemond river on a reconnoissance.

When two miles out, they charged upon and took the enemy's rifle pits and some prisoners. Our loss was small, and the enemy's much greater. The charge was made by the 13th New Hampshire and the Eighty-ninth New York.

Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

THE RECENT REBEL RAID.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1863.—The reported destruction of the Cheat River and Fairmont bridges, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the recent rebel raid, is untrue.

Mr. Edmunds, the passenger agent of that Company and Western roads, announces that the trains will commence running through from Baltimore to Wheeling to-morrow, the damages, which were slight, having been repaired.

The Raid into Western Virginia.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 4th says:

"The news of the raid into Western Pennsylvania assumed rather formidable proportions on Saturday, if there is any reliance to be placed in the rumors we have from the West. It is stated that a force of 12,000 rebels were in Western Virginia, and that great consternation prevails among the people along the borders of Pennsylvania. Whatever may be the movements in the West, they are thoroughly understood by the Government, and we have every assurance from semi-official sources, that the War Department is fully prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. Troops are even now being concentrated to counteract this movement of the rebels—a movement entirely made to draw Gen. Hooker from his attack on Richmond, and attract his army to a point as far off as rebel anxiety may deem necessary for the safety of the rebel capital.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 6, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Items.

— *Rolling Mill.*—Prospects are now very fair for having a large Rolling Mill at this place; we are informed that already sufficient amount of capital has been subscribed both here and in Hollidaysburg to erect it; and nothing here would give us more pleasure to announce, than that the building was commenced; this is what we want; it will bring us new men, new trade, and make for us a good town, and lay some of the old fogies on the shelf to dry.—Our sincere wish is, that the project will be a complete success. If it is built, it will succeed.

—Spring has come in reality. The fields, through the skilful management of the tiller, are being clothed with their wonted habit of green, promising a bountiful harvest; the limbs of the trees are clothed with blossoms, while to add to the beauty and liveliness of nature, the birds are heard chirping and seen flying from tree to tree; the early flowers are emitting their sweet-smelling odors, and everything makes it apparent that the genial season of Spring is in full maturity.

—*A word to Farmers.*—If there is one thing more profitable to the farmers of the present day, it is that of raising a crop of flax. As it will soon be the time to plant it we would advise every farmer to take the opportunity and secure for himself a rich harvest of this seed and a satisfactory result from the products. A short account of how to cultivate this seed will be found on the outside of this paper.

—The School Directors of this county met in convention in the Court House on Monday last, for the purpose of selecting a person of literary and scientific acquirements, as County Superintendent for the next three years, Mr. McDivitt's term having expired. Mr. McDivitt was re-elected to fill that office, by a handsome majority.

— The return of the nine-months' soldiers from this place whose term has about expired, is anxiously expected and patiently awaited. We do not think that they can be home before the last of this month, as it will require a considerable length of time to give them certificates of discharge from the service, &c.

—*Fire.*—On last Saturday morning a fire broke out in Mr. Ammerman's stable at his mines on Broad Top. The building and a large quantity of feed were consumed; fortunately his mules were rescued. The stable was supposed to have been set on fire by a spark falling from a pipe, as men were seen in it a short time before with lighted pipes; it is thought to have been accidental.

— Messrs. A. S. & E. Roberts of Philadelphia, owners of a large body of land up Six Mile Run on Broad Top, are about commencing an expensive improvement on their property; they are preparing to sink a shaft and erect good improvements. They are heavy owners in the Anthracite region.

— Messrs. Cummings and Hartman of Philadelphia, also talk of sinking a shaft on the property worked by Reakirt, Bro. & Co. Would like to see the work commenced.

— *Returned*— John Fulton, Esq., Resident Mining Engineer, on the Broad Top; he has been away on a visit of ten days to his friends in the northern part of the State. He is a gentleman who well understands his profession, and has won the esteem of many in the mining region.

— Enoch Lewis, Esq., Genl. Supt. Penna. Railroad was in town on the 30th ult., attending to and looking after the interests of the Road here. He is an excellent business man, a clever gentleman, and as a Railroad Superindent has no superior.

— *Strike.*—The mine drivers have struck for two dollars per day—so say reports. If this is so, all we can say is that mule-driving is a paying business.

—The Boatmen in our vicinity are busily engaged making preparations to go on a cruise down the Raging Canawl. Boating promises to be good the coming season.

—The Shirleysburg Female Seminary opened again on Monday, May 4th. This will be the seventeenth session of this institution.

The Milnwood Academy, near Shade Gap, for ladies and gentlemen, opens to-day, May 6th, and will close the last Wednesday of September next.

— Robt. Walker, son of Wm. Walker of Alexandria, died at the hospital in Washington, on the 1st inst.

LOYAL LEAGUE MEETINGS.—A Union League was organized in Warriorsmark last week. We have been informed that upwards of a hundred loyal citizens gave in their names at the first meeting. In Union there is strength. Let the good work go on.

A League meeting was also held at Marklesburg on Saturday afternoon, and was well attended. Col. Wm. Dorris, jr., addressed the meeting.

Meetings were also held in other parts of the county during the week. Old Huntingdon is awake,—she will be true to the Union—and poison to rebel sympathizers.

Our meeting in town on Saturday evening was not well attended, it having been generally understood during the day that the speaker selected for the evening would not be present.

METAL-TIPPED SHOES.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with Metal tips never wear out at the toe, and it is safe to say that on an average one pair with them will more than out-wear three pairs without them.—We believe all the shoe dealers keep them.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from the West.

MONMOUTH, *Warren County, Ill.*, April 25, 1863.

FRIEND LEWIS:—

Your ever welcome paper came duly to hand last night, and I see by its columns that your Union men of Old Huntingdon are having rather an interesting time with ye "Copperhead" faction, the "fire in the rear" men. Well, it is a matter of deep regret that men cannot allow themselves to rise above the "dirty pool of politics," and the mists and fogs and miasmas that surround it, into the bright sunshine of patriotism.—But alas, too many have been bound with party ties and party considerations, or, rather, prejudices, until they seemed to forget the ties of country altogether. I rejoice to see by your paper that you have refused the threats and intimidations of party friends and have taken the consequences of standing by your country in its hour of peril. Your course stands in noble contrast with hundreds in your position—men who felt the promptings of patriotism within—who heard their country's call, and started in the right course—but went back after a short time to seek the beggarly crumbs of party favor—men who after they had "put their hand to the plow, looked back." Of such seems to be the editor of the "Brownsville Times." We have one such in our place, the editor of the Democratic organ of this place. Poor devil, like the *ass* between two bundles of hay, for a time after Douglas died, (he followed him while he lived, like a shadow) he stood, not knowing which way to go; for a time he tried to be nobody, (a role by the way he is just fitted by nature to play,) but the people insisted he must take one side or the other. Sometimes he was "Union," and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; next he was after the "Day Book" style of "peace men," but fear of the Government drove him from that, and at last, after being everything by turns and nothing long, he drifted into the control of the late "Copperhead" faction, or "*fire in the rear*" party. His course has thoroughly disgusted all true Union men, and when they refuse to take his paper longer, he adopts the plan suggested by Beauregard, and calls them "*Abolitionists.*" I hope you will be able to weather the gale and keep your noble little craft afloat; but if it goes down, let it sink with the Stars and Stripes nailed to the mast, and you will have the proud consciousness of having stood by your country and the best government on earth, when cowards quailed before the storm, and failed in the hour of need. For my part, I have adopted the sentiment of Holt of Kentucky, and "sworn that though all else should perish, this Government and this Union shall survive," and though at times the heavens seem black with the tempest, and birds of evil omen alone are heard, I still think if we only stand firm and possess our souls in patience, that we will yet emerge from this baptism of fire and blood a united and better nation than ever.

The indications with us in the West are much better than a few months ago; then threats of resistance to the Government were heard and large stories told of the disaffection in the army; since then the army have spoken in thunder tones their contempt for the "peace" men, and the conscript act has brought such men to where they must pause and think. To act as they threatened to do, is to call down *certain and terrible* destruction on themselves, and mean as a Copperhead is, he is not usually devoid of a wholesome dread of *hemp*. As an evidence of their being "*wise as serpents*," I can assure you that since the promulgation of Burnside's Order, not a single Copperhead badge has been seen on our streets, though before that they were quite common, and one or two pairs of butternut breeches, which had been put on to show the sympathies of the wearers with their friends in the rebel army, have been quietly put off, it is hoped forever. Of course the feelings of the creatures are not changed, but they are quietly hunting *their holes*.

Our great trouble has been, as a people we knew nothing about war and its burdens, and many who were really for supporting the Government, expected the war to be a thing of only a few months duration at most, and as it grew long, they muttered and grumbled and found fault with what they knew nothing about, and the "Forward to Richmond," "On to Corinth," and such like, gave the enemy in the rear much to work on.—Thank God, however, the feverish spirit of impatience in people at home and in the army is giving place to that cool determined spirit to conquer or die—to fight on and fight ever in the good cause,—and if this feeling is cultivated and we are true to our duty we cannot fail.

But I must close. With assurance of my deepest personal regard, I remain your

friend and well wisher,

JOHN PORTER.

MARRIED,

On the eve of May 3, 1863, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. WM. BARNICLE, private in 49th Regt., P. V., to Miss LIZZIE SNYDER, of McConnellstown.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 2, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,00@7.75
Common and Superfine	$6,00@6.25
Rye Flour	$5 25
Corn Meal	$4.37½
Extra White Wheat	$1.80@1,90
Fair and Prime Red	$1,65@1.70
Rye	106c
Corn, prime Yellow	90
Oats	50
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$525@5.50
Timothy	$1,50@2.25
Wool	50@62c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$7,00@7,25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,40
Red Wheat	1,30
Rye	1,00
Corn	95
Oats	40
Cloverseed	6,00
Flaxseed	3,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Co.

Notice is hereby given that books for receiving subscriptions to the stock for the construction of the Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Company, will be open on and after the 29th May instant, at Alexandria and Petersburg.

By order of

SAMUEL HATFIELD,
JOHN N. SWOOPE,
NICHOLAS CRESSWELL,
DANIEL HOUTZ,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
JOHN CRESSWELL,
Commissioners.

May 5th, 1863-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Shively & Elliott, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

May 6, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of A. J. Dunlap, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

May 6, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of S. T Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, &c., of James Entrekin, decd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

May 6, 1863.

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE,

By two of Uncle Sam's "boys," who are desirous of hearing from their female cousins, with a view to fun, wit and friendship.

Address,

CHARLES RAYMOND and FESTUS,
2d Iowa Infantry,
Corinth, Miss.

(Care Adjutant.)

P. S.—Any Phonographic letters addressed to FESTUS will receive due attention.

April 29, 1863-3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he has been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., trustee to sell the real estate of Hiram Williamson, late of West township, dec'd., and that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 3d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

April 29, 1863-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Joshua Williamson, Administrator of the estate of Ilham Williamson, late of West township, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to that duty on Saturday, the 23d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims against the said fund or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1863.-3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house formerly occupied by James Brindle, deceased, in Hopewell township,

On Saturday, the 23d of May, 1863,

at two o'clock in the afternoon,

All that certain tract of land situate in Hopewell twp., Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands late of David Fisher, on the west by lands of Jos. Fisher and Jonathan Brindle, on the south by lands of Jonathan Brindle and Steel, and on the east by lands of Jacob Brumbaugh and Samuel Schell, containing 75 acres more or less, with about 35 acres thereof cleared and cultivated, and a log house and log cabin barn thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

JONATHAN BRINDLE,
Administrator of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.

April 29, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

FARES from HARRISBURG To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

A Mail leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

April 29, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg*,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;

Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

April 29, 1863-3m.

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, cheese & provisions generally,

NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of

DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel, Salmon, Shad,	Blue Fish, Herrings, Cod Fish,	Beef, Pork, Lard,	Shoulders, Hams, Sides,	Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863-3m.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

POTATOES---FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE.

The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption, which has been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without misrepresentation. We have now in store, and arriving, the following varieties:—Maine Mercers, Blue Mercers, White Mercers, Jackson Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes, Peach Blows, Carters, Wood Seedling, Pink Eyes, Early Junes, Early Pink Eyes, Early Dykemon, Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Sprouts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.

All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market price.

All orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 54 North Wharves, Philada.

April 15, 1863-3t.

1863, THE 1863,

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	ACCOMMODATION.	THROUGH EXPRESS.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 45	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28	12 28
4 54	.....	5 00	.....	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20	12 20
5 04	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06	12 06
5 13	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01	12 01
5 23	7 05	5 22	5 23	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55	11 55
5 39	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40	11 40
5 49	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	9 56	.....	11 33	11 33
5 54	.....	6 00	.....	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 28	11 28
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10	11 10
6 19	.....	6 21	.....	Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 03	11 03
6 30	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43	10 43
6 40	.....	6 39	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39	10 39
7 00	8 20	7 45	6 55	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25	10 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M	A. M	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 9 45
5 50	7 18	McConnellstown,	11 13	9 27
5 55	7 25	Pleasant Grove,	11 08	9 20
6 10	7 40	Marklesburg,	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 55	Coffee Run,	10 37	8 50
6 32	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 30	8 45
6 44	8 16	Cove,	10 19	8 34
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	8 30
7 05	AR 8 35	Saxton,	10 00	8 15
7 10	LE 8 45			
7 27	9 05	Riddlesburg,	9 40	7 57
AR 7 34	AR 9 10	Hopewell,	LE. 9 35	LE 7 50
LE 7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 28	9 03	Coalmont,	9 49	8 04
7 34	9 12	Crawford,	9 45	7 57
AR 7 40	AR 9 32	Dudley,	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
		[Broad Top City,		

SPECIAL NOTICE.—

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

Apl 7, 1863-3m.

1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 15-3m

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

April 7, 1863-2m

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

GEORGE SHAFFER

Has just received a large stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine his stock.

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order in the best workmanlike manner.

His store is in the east end of the Diamond.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1863-1m

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

Five-Twenty United States Loan.

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., of Huntingdon, are Subscription Agents to dispose of the Five Twenty years United States Loan. Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals; the interest to be payable and to be accounted for half yearly in gold. [March 18, 1863-3m,]

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Owen Boat, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

April 7, 1863-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
Administrator.

March 31, 1863-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Abram Lewis, late of Mount Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims, present them, properly authenticated, to us.

JAMES WILSON, Henderson twp.
JOS. C. SHOLLER, Mount Union.

March 24, 1863.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Job Shin, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Job Shin, late of Otomwell township, Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ISAAC ASHTON,
Administrator.

March 25, 1863.-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Henry Lloyd, dec'd.]

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Henry Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JAMES M. LLOYD,
Executor.

March 25, 1863-6t.

NURSERY STOCK.—

TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C.,

FOR SALE

At the lowest cash prices.

A. J. WHITE,
North-east Huntingdon.

Mh. 3.

A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the property he now occupies in North-east Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame. There is a lot of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

For terms call upon the subscriber,

March 3, 1863. A. J. WHITE.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale,

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's Tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

March 31, 1863.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will come forward and settle the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

March 31, 1863.-4m.

STRAW GOODS OF ALL THE NEW STYLES,

For Ladies, Misses, and Children's Wear.

French and American FLOWERS, BONNET RIBBONS, and a general assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

at the lowest cash prices—*Wholesale and Retail.*

MILLINERS will consult their interest by examining my stock before making their purchases.

WM. KRUSEN,
No. 218 ARCH St., Philada.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1863-2m.

HOWARD

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York,

Directly opposite the Western Hotel.

The Croton Manufacturing Co.,

(Organized in 1846, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest Prices,

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price
BORDERS to match,
FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
OIL-PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES.
STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER AND LETTERED,

Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Bookellers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.

Feb. 19, 1863–6d.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markiesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large warerooom, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good family flour by the barrel always on hand at the cheapest rates.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markiesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862–tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17–7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION P'RS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs*.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented*.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863–3m asf.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862–tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861–tf.

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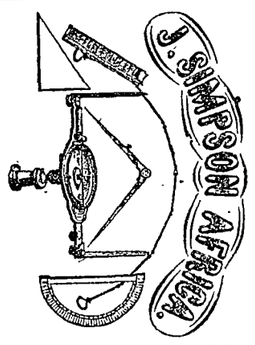

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May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

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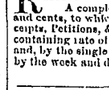

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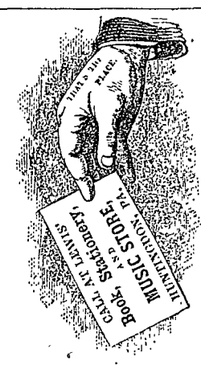

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